

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.

Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month.....\$ 3.25 Per Month, Foreign.....\$ 3.50

Per Year.....\$29.00 Per Year, Foreign.....\$34.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 24

CLOUDS AHEAD.

It is joyfully apparent that the Democratic solidarity in congress is not liable to outlast the present session. There is not going to be quite so violent an eruption as when the Republican party split at the Chicago convention. Rather, it is one of those deep, slow separations that indicates permanency.

It is freely predicted that the putting into effect of the income tax provisions of the Underwood Tariff Law is going to cost the government a good deal more than the \$18,000,000 that the Democrats had figured in increase of revenue. There will have to be a small army of government clerks added to the payroll, whose inquisitorial powers and functions are not going to be appreciated by the great middle class of taxpayers, who, in the last analysis, are going to be the ones that will have to pay a pretty big share of the new tax. The middle class are not so ardently wedded to "Trust-busting" as a political pastime. There is no close season for Trusts to political big-game hunters, but when Anti-Trust legislation hits the small man who happens to be in the line of fire between the game and the hunter, there is going to be a decided change of opinion, and, at the next elections, a marked change in the way the small man votes.

Then, too, the crippling of industries, like sugar, in Louisiana, Colorado and Hawaii, and a full realization of what it means to destroy an edifice in order to build up something better, but no one knows just what, is inducing a sober second thought that bodes no particular good to the political party that is bringing this change about. Would-be reformers sometimes mistake their own thoughts for the "voice of the people."

THE HOMECRAFT COURSE.

In the homecraft course just instituted in the Wadleigh High School, New York City, the attempt to meet practical demands in girls' education is seen at its best, according to officials of the United States bureau of education. The homecraft course is for girls whose interest is in up-to-date home-making rather than in advanced literary or scientific study. The work is taken chiefly by students who do not intend to go to college, but who wish to make the best use of their time while in high school; and it is particularly recommended for those who expect to stay in school only two years or less.

The course is both "practical" and "cultural." It answers the everyday needs of girls who mean to be real home-keepers and it affords abundant opportunity for studies that are for enjoyment as well as for work. Domestic science and domestic art, with household arithmetic, study of vocations, "clothing—its care and remodeling," are prominent subjects the first year. Drawing, music, biology, English, and physical training are required subjects, with current history, English history and modern languages among the electives. Latin and advanced mathematics are conspicuous by their absence.

In the second year hygiene and sanitation are added to the requirements, and other studies may be chosen from a list which includes millinery, household chemistry, European and American history, history of women's work, arts and crafts, and modern languages.

Household management, a required study, is a feature of the third year of the course. Applied design and applied physics are among the subjects that may be selected by the students. In the fourth year the girls delve a little deeper into the philosophy of homecraft by means of a required course on social efficiency. They may also regale themselves with a number of more advanced studies, such as: Fundamentals of legal procedure; physiology, bacteriology, and sanitation; household design and decoration.

Throughout the course the emphasis is on applied, rather than theoretical knowledge; and the work is so arranged that regardless of whether a girl completes the four-year course or leaves before she finishes she has acquired a fund of workable ideas of direct value to her in the immediate problems of her life. At the same time the course is not narrowing. Girls who take it may, if they desire, elect some of the more usual studies from the regular high-school courses. Furthermore, they are prepared to meet the admission requirements of the Columbia University School of Household Arts and similar higher institutions for young women.

THE PROBABLE CONFIRMING OF MR. PINKHAM.

There is little left to say regarding the progress made in the gubernatorial contest at Washington. The very evident desire of Governor Frear to lay down the burden he has carried for so long over his regular term, coupled with the fact that Acting Governor Mott-Smith has all but gone under from the undue strain put upon him, has undoubtedly led to a hastening of action in Washington and a favorable report from the senate committee on the nomination referred to it. Those of the committee who disliked reporting favorably on an avowed Republican were given no alternative. The Democrats of Hawaii, between their double-dealing with Washington and their double-crossing of each other, are as far apart today as the day Mr. Pinkham was nominated, three months ago, and nothing whatever was done here to bring concerted action to bear upon Washington against Pinkham, although no faction of the Democratic party wants him or in his heart approves of the President's desperation choice.

The Advertiser has stated its position toward Mr. Pinkham. We fear that his nomination means long, drawn-out trouble for Hawaii, but hope that in this instance we may be agreeably disappointed. We hold ourselves ready to judge him as Governor solely on his actions as Governor, with the differences of the past forgotten. In whatever the new Governor and his departmental heads do for the advancement of the Territory, The Advertiser will be glad to cooperate. Hawaii requires united action now, more than at any time in its history. The future is perilous, fraught with danger, and those who are willing to put the interests of the Islands ahead of personal differences and personal advantage have the way wide open now to demonstrate it.

We have no hesitation in stating that our idea of a Governor is not that of the President's, but now that Mr. Pinkham's confirmation seems reasonably certain and no good can result from opposing it, we wish him a quick return to Hawaii and a successful term in the Capitol.

THE REVELATION.

The morning paper's bandwagon cartoon today hardly jibes with its statement of yesterday that Pinkham's enthusiasm is waning. There must have been an oversight revelation.—Star Bulletin.

There was an oversight revelation, indeed, which accounted for the bandwagon rush. Pinkham's stock jumped from zero to par. Today he has more friends (after jobs) than he ever had before in all his life. Our afternoon friend remarks that "Hawaii is glad" over the possibility of near confirmation, but the gladness is that of the boy with a dose of castor oil in him—who he has it down, and willing to look pleasant because there's nothing else to do.

THE NEW TARIFF ACT.

Copies of House Roll No. 3321, otherwise "An Act to reduce tariff duties and provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," were received by the last mail.

This is the act that is going to regenerate business all over the United States and reduce the cost of living. It applies to Porto Rico and the Canal Zone as well as to the States and Territory of Hawaii. The Philippines, Taft and Guam remain without the palings. Porto Rico is promoted.

The free list is interesting to Hawaii. How sugar is to be affected is well known. Some of the other inestimable boons conferred upon us may have escaped public notice.

"Appetite" is free; books for the blind, coffee, pulu, limu, daizu, copra, Bibles, cash registers worth less than \$75, coal, cement, weeds and weed seeds, eggs of insects, ice, hides, saddles and harness, shoe leather, milk and cream, horseshoes, gold coin, needles, salt, steel nails, lard and lard compounds, fresh meats, bacon, pig iron and scrap steel, Paris green, lumber, flour, fence wire, sheep dip, works of art, pia starch, tallow, lifeboats and corks, newspapers, Balm of Gilead, agricultural implements, and all MACHINERY USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR! This latter beneficent provision is apparently intended to help along Hawaii's machine shops and foundries. Is that why Balm of Gilead remains free?

The "dutiable" list shows an occasional gleam of comfort. Jewelry is protected 60 per cent, pianos 35 per cent, sugar bags 10 per cent, poker chips 50 per cent, asbestos 10 per cent, lead pencils 36 cents per gross, playing cards 60 per cent, firecrackers six cents per pound, dolls 35 per cent, automobiles worth more than \$2000, 45 per cent; live poultry one cent per pound, champagne (quarts) \$9.60 per dozen, beer 45 cents per gallon, fish nets 25 per cent; all starches, except cassava or pia, one-half to one cent per pound; pia free. Sisal is on the free list.

In the whole list of products from Hawaii, the only ones on the protected list are vanilla pods, 30 cents per pound; wrapper tobacco, \$3700 per ton; hardwood railway ties and telegraph poles, 10 per cent; pineapples, six cents per cubic foot, or in bulk, \$5 per thousand; peanuts, three-eighths of one cent per pound; ginger root, one cent; rice paddy, three-eighths of one cent per pound; butter, two and one-half cents; onions, 20 cents per bushel; jellies, 20 per cent of value; honey, 10 cents per gallon, and hay, \$2 per ton.

Any one who considers the purely revenue features of the Underwood Bill cannot but be impressed with the aloha that Democracy has for Hawaii.

THE INCOME TAX.

The principle of direct taxation has been slow of adoption by the American people. The first income tax law was a war-time measure, enacted in 1862 and repealed in 1872. This method of revenue production was again adopted when a deficiency occurred following the enactment of the Wilson Tariff Law. This law was tested in the courts and declared unconstitutional on the grounds that under the Constitution all direct taxes must be apportioned equally among the States.

The Democratic administration has accepted as mandatory the constitutional amendment which became effective last February, and has chosen to embody its interpretation of the will of sovereign democracy as Section II of the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Law. This portion of the new law forms an intricate and complicated document which must be many times read and re-read before its provisions can be grasped. It is without doubt one of the most comprehensive attempts at the formulation of new legislation that has ever passed congress.

This Income Tax Law injects the tax-gatherer into the daily life of every tax-payer, for while there are numerous exemptions and a studious attempt to make it appear that this is a law affecting only the rich, the fact remains that every taxpayer within the jurisdiction of the United States must make a return showing his entire gross and net income, even though he is protected by the legal exemptions.

The Income Tax Law is said to be a "popular" measure in so far as any taxation system can be popular. Certainly no more daring action has ever been taken by any great political party than this of taking the people at their word, and, on the instant, attempting to translate the will of the people into the terms of the written law.

It may be comforting to some poor people to know that perhaps eighteen or twenty individuals in Hawaii are said to have annual incomes exceeding \$100,000, and that, if these rumors are correct, each of these will have to contribute three thousand dollars or more, in gold coin or its equivalent, as a direct payment to Uncle Sam. But when the same poor man has to report, in detail, the items of his own income to a deputy collector of internal revenue, under the admonition on the part of Uncle Sam that the government assumes that each individual tax-payer is lying about it unless he can prove otherwise, and under a penalty of fine and imprisonment if the government's assumption proves to be correct, the average man's opinion in regard to the justice of direct taxation may be subject to an illuminating change.

It is admitted that the collection of the new tax is going to be a difficult and expensive procedure, it being estimated that there will be about 450,000 individuals whose incomes will be subject to this tax. As a war-time measure there never has been and never could be any valid objections to the principle of direct taxation, because every patriotic citizen acknowledges the right of the government to tax the shirt off a man's back if the preservation of the Nation demands it; and it has been a Republican idea that this method of taxation should be constitutionally legalized, so that an income tax could be levied in case of war or other national emergency.

There is a feeling among statesmen that in needlessly inflicting an Income Tax Law on the American people, creating a deficiency in order to practise up on a new method of meeting it, the Democratic party has again signally misinterpreted the will of the majority.

HAWAII LOOKING UP.

The federal government, which in the last analysis signifies the people of the United States from Maine to California, have great plans for the future development of Hawaii. Our mainland friends are forgetting that Hawaii is just a South Sea Island group with palm trees, grass huts and hula hula scenery, and would forget it entirely if we would let them. There is hardly a single copy of any mainland exchange that comes to this office that does not have a lot of good "copy" about us. And they forget to tell how civilized we are, but talk about how we have surmounted difficulties and what an important adjunct the Territory of Hawaii is to become in the development of trade and in carrying American civilization across the Western Seas.

THE NOBLE REPORT.

While it has been taken for granted in Honolulu that the report on the Pearl Harbor drydock project by Mr. Noble would confirm earlier reports that the selected site for the dock is a feasible one and the proper one, it is comfortable to have that report officially on file, setting at rest the various rumors of a probable change of site, or an amendment of the land-dock plan, or a possible abandonment of Pearl Harbor as the site of the great naval base. The report of Mr. Noble will also relieve the contractors of the financial loss due to the failure of the original plan, leaving the government to stand the strain of supplying over again the hundreds of thousands of dollars represented in the work that went to pieces in a few minutes when the dock collapsed. The Noble report is the last to be made. Now there is nothing in the way of an early resumption of work on a large scale.

Lieutenant Tanager, fresh from West Point and only four days with his regiment, gets his name in despatches right off the reel.

THE CHARGES AGAINST M'DUFFIE.

The major part of the charges to be presented against Captain of Detectives McDuffie and Sergeant of Detectives Kellett this afternoon do not relate to gambling, contrary to the expectation of those who have followed the street rumors of a police shake-up.

The supposition that charges of graft relations between the police and the gamblers would be made arose through the activity of Sheriff Jarrett in breaking up gambling after Chief McDuffie had left for the Orient, this campaign against the gamblers emphasizing the fact that McDuffie had failed to break up the games at any time during two years previous, although all the joints were closed by two weeks' sharp work on the part of the sheriff with the very same weapons that McDuffie had continually at his service.

This relation may or may not be established. If grafting existed, and no specific charges of it have been made yet, it is not the only thing that is to be taken up in regard to the detective department. This fact will be demonstrated before the grand jury within the next week, in all probability.

Sheriff Jarrett has taken cognizance of his captain of detectives' failure to keep down the percentage gambling games, although the department as a whole is liable to some censure for leaving this important police duty so exclusively to one small part of itself that the departmental head was practically unacquainted with the gambling situation until public opinion forced the issue.

The sheriff's action was prompt and no gambling of any serious nature exists in Honolulu today. It is, however, through the gambling crusade that much other evidence was jarred loose. The first time the spoon of investigation was stirred in the staleness a number of unexpected things came to the surface.

Some of these are farcical; some of them serious, and while it is to be doubted whether charges of gross incompetency and maladministration would not be sustained by an impartial commission, the charges that have been selected for the moment deal with worse than incompetency.

CUTTING OUT THE MIDDLE MAN.

Congress appropriated \$50,000 last May for an investigation of marketing problems in the United States. Many business men having gained the impression that this new line of work had for its purpose the elimination of the middle man, the National City Bank of New York, in its current financial letter, endeavors to set matters right. The work has been assigned to a newly-created "Office of Markets" in the department of Agriculture, and is to be carried on along the following lines: Promulgation of market grades and standards; cooperative distribution; organization of consumers as affecting supply and demand; methods and costs of distribution; transportation problems, and the feasibility of a market news service for perishable farm products.

Some of these lines of investigation have been long underway, as, for instance, the standardization of cotton and of wheat. Commission men have their own grades and standards for many lines of produce, understood by the trade, but not at all by either producer or consumer. It is believed that much good will come by making known and defining such standards and that this work can be done better by the department of agriculture than by trade organizations. The whole aim and object of this new work is not to cut out the middle man, but to eliminate waste and wasteful methods of distribution.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public land question is to be the principle bone of contention at the Mining Congress which is being held in Philadelphia this week. Mining interests have appealed to the United States Supreme Court a case wherein the right of the President to withdraw large areas of the public domain from entry is challenged. Miners attack the executive withdrawal orders of President Roosevelt made in 1908 and claim that the locking up of some millions of acres of alleged mineral and oil lands not only works a hardship against individual locater but has directly hurt every branch of the mining industry from coal to gold.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Huerta's announcement yesterday that he only wants supreme power to see that the elections are fairly conducted and that no foreigner is hurt may sound all right to him.

It's about time the United States was recognizing someone south of the Rio Grande. Uncle Sam will be over there pretty soon and it is always awkward to meet none but strangers.

Now that Governor Hiram has gone East to elect a new Governor of Massachusetts, the World's Fair gardeners have felt free to set out a few thousand Japanese honeysuckle vines in the exposition grounds.

The cares of state are beginning to tell on our Delegate to Congress. There was a time when he was able to take his pen in hand and in his own handwriting sign the letters others wrote for him. Now he has to use a rubber stamp.

How kind of Mrs. Pankhurst to announce that she will not go to see the President unless invited. At home she has a habit of going not only where she is not invited but where very strenuous efforts are made to inform her that she is not wanted.

The Chinese government's idea of offering a reward of five dollars Mex. for Sun Yat Sen is to induce the Chinese people to value Sun at the small change figure. The old Manchou government had a standing offer of fifty thousand dollars on Sun's head.

A part of the work of the mill engineers in convention was to pose for photographs. Roseoe W. Perkins became official photographer and made some lasting records of the delegates' activities. The Advertiser has reproduced two of these groups, one taken at the Country Club, the other snapped during the inspection of the Rapid Transit powerhouse.

A German banker has compiled an estimate of the wealth of the four great world Powers. Doctor Helfferich estimates the wealth of Germany at about \$78,000,000,000; France, \$60,000,000,000; England, \$65,000,000,000, and the United States, \$124,000,000,000. The German per capita wealth is placed at \$1100, that of England \$1250; the United States, \$1360, and France, \$1425.

Every American in Honolulu is proud of Colonel Goethals and the way he and Colonel Gorgas cleaned up Panama and built the canal, but not so blazed proud that many of them want the two colonels to come here and give us the same kind of model government. And yet, why not? None ever heard of any complaints over lack of freedom from the thousands of Americans who lived in the Canal Zone.

For playing ball next year Walter Johnson, the premier pitcher of the Washington American Leaguers, will receive \$500 more than the Vice President of the United States or a cabinet officer, and \$2500 more than the governor or a supreme court justice of many of the States. Johnson's salary of \$12,500, the highest paid to any pitcher, is equalled in baseball only by that of Cobb, the Detroit outfielder, of the same league. Contemplating such figures, the ambitious American boy may say: "Let me play the game of a nation and I care not who administers its laws."

George B. Carter writes to the mayor for information concerning certain municipal appropriations and the mayor solemnly writes to the board of supervisors and transmits to them the letter. Then the supervisors, as solemnly, refer the letter to a committee. Inasmuch as the letter was one touching on subjects of ordinary routine, the mayor should have been able to answer it directly. The mayor of any city would have done so, but then the mayor of no other city is like our mayor, who knows less about the business of the city than almost any other man in it and is less able to tell what little he does know than almost any other man in it. That's what makes him think he is fit for congress.

BIG CALENDARS IN CIRCUIT COURTS

Divorce Hearings Vie With Criminal Trials for First Place in Halls of Justice.

On the ground of non-support Judge Whitney yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Maud Evangeline Scholl from Harry Benjamin Scholl, the decree to take effect November 1.

The trial of the Ruething vs. Ruething divorce suit was yesterday postponed by Judge Whitney until November 19.

In the action to quiet title of Harrison vs. Davis, heard some time ago before Judge Whitney, the giving of the decision has been postponed until a later date.

Two civil cases are on the calendar for trial this morning before Judge Whitney, as follows: The divorce suit of Ivy K. Peterson vs. W. F. Peterson, and the assumpsit suit of Fernandes vs. Yong Ferni.

Judge Robinson's Court.

The trial jury doing service in Judge Robinson's court has been excused until Monday morning at half-past eight o'clock.

Frank Enos, James Alohioka and Titus Lovell yesterday pleaded guilty before Judge Robinson to the reduced charge of burglary in the second degree. On motion by Deputy City Attorney A. M. Brown the passing of sentence on the confessed second degree burglary artists will take place at nine o'clock this morning.

The case of malicious injury against Ishida for beating and for tomorrow for disposition in Judge Robinson's court.

The jury-waived damage suit of Leo E. Solomon against the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company, for \$5000 damages, has been set for trial before Judge Robinson at ten o'clock this morning.

"Link" McCandless in Court.

The trial of the jury waived case of Mrs. Abbie Harrison vs. L. L. McCandless, an action for the summary possession of certain lands at Waialeale, Windward Oahu, came to an end yesterday in Judge Lyle A. Dickey's court. It was taken under advisement by Judge Dickey, who is expected to render a decision soon. Mrs. Harrison was represented by Judge P. L. Weaver, and McCandless by Col. C. W. Ashford.

Judge Dickey has postponed the hearing of defendants' motion to dissolve the injunction in the suit of Associate Justice Perry vs. C. F. Peterson, William Kawan and Chun Kim Sut, until Monday.

The assumpsit suit of De Sausure vs. The Honolulu Amusement Company, et al., has been assigned for trial to Judge Whitney by Judge Dickey.

In the Clerk's Office.

Ferdinand Schnack, administrator of the estate of Maria Nuiwi Whaley, the woman for whose death Franklin Lee Whaley, the husband, is now serving time in Oahu Jail, yesterday filed an inventory of the property left by her which shows that her personal effects are valued at twenty-five dollars and her one-sixth undivided interest in three pieces of land in Honolulu are worth \$400.

John Alahwa yesterday filed his answer to the libel for divorce instituted against him by his wife, Coase Alahwa. John denies all the allegations contained in the complaint for divorce.

Joao da Costa Masetta has discontinued his assumpsit suit against William T. Bingham.

The resignation of Matilda Hao as guardian of the persons and property of Madeline K. Keawe and Joseph Keawe, minors, has been accepted by Judge Whitney.

The Kapiolani Estate has filed its answer to the assumpsit suit brought against it by Clinton B. Ripley for \$1080 alleged to be due him for plans and specifications said to have been prepared by him at the request of the estate for building a third story to the Kapiolani block, corner of King and Alakea streets. The estate denies all the allegations contained in the complaint.

The jury in Judge Dickey's court has given judgment in favor of Joe Paiko for \$233 in the suit of Paiko vs. William K. Castle, trustee, as administrator of the estate of Alice Keawe. The suit was originally for about \$1700, but the greatest part of this sum was outlawed through the operation of the statute of limitations.

The bond of the Hawaiian Trust Company, administrator of the estate of John McKay, in the sum of \$200, with the National Surety Company as surety, has been canceled by Judge Whitney, and a receipt given for twenty-four dollars and forty cents, balance of the property of the estate then in the hands of the administrator.

D. Hoopi, charged with assault and battery, has pleaded not guilty in Judge Robinson's court and the case set for trial on Wednesday morning at half-past eight o'clock.

The following cases have been set for trial in Judge Robinson's court: Sirilo Bonador, assault on the battery, November 5; Phillip Guerrero, burglary in the first degree, October 30; Binsubo Mori, assault and battery, October 31.

Divorces granted by Judge Whitney: Myrtave Kudo from K. Kudo; I. Yamamoto from M. Yamamoto. Both divorces were granted on grounds of desertion and will take effect on November 1.

The bail in each criminal charge against "Baron" von Woellworth, gross cheat and defrauding an inn keeper, has again been reduced, this time to \$150 in each case.

LIQUOR CAUSE OF DEATH.

A Hawaiian known as Melchior along the waterfront died in a cheap rooming house in Puna street yesterday afternoon and the body was removed to the morgue. Melchior had been drinking cheap wine for several days, and an hour before his death was taken with violent cramps. It is the suspicion that Melchior died from overindulgence in alcohol.